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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

PROGRESS OF RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM IN POLAND

Despite favorable Polish government reports, there is evidence in the Polish and foreign press that the resettlement program in the Polish Recovered Territories is running into many difficulties. The tone of Poland's papers in making these reports indicates the necessity for using extensive and aggressive controls to overcome resistance to resettlement and shows signs of the ever-present difficulty of German-Polish cooperation in the resettled territories.

GERMANS TO BE RESETTLED IN RECOVERED TERRITORIES -- Tel Aviv, Kronika Tygodniowa, 23 Jul 52

According to the British press, representatives of Poland, the USSR, and East Germany are at present drawing up an agreement on the resettlement of 400,000 Germans in the Polish Recovered Territories along the Oder and Neisse rivers. The Poles, who expelled the Germans from these territories, would like to have these thinly populated regions occupied by German farmers and technicians but not former inhabitants of these regions who might attempt to reclaim the land and property. On the other hand, the East German government would like to resettle in the Recovered Territories those who recently were removed from areas bordering on West Germany.

COMPOSITION OF WESTERN TERRITORIES -- Munich, Biuletyn Polski, 1 Apr 52

The population of the Western Recovered Territories today is over 7 million people. The largest group consists of settlers from the eastern regions of Poland; the next largest group consists of those who came from the central overcrowded wojewodstvos; and the third largest group consists of repatriates mainly from France and from Germany. There is also a certain percentage of Germans, especially in Dolny Slask and along the coastal areas. Finally, there are still a few Jews in the area.

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A few hundred thousand Germans among the Polish masses in the Western Territories are no problem at all. They are noticeable only in the larger cities, particularly in the industrial centers. However, a new reaction has been observed in the Western Territories among these groups during recent months. The Germans are getting bolder as a result of the Pieck-Bierut friendship. German arrogance and pride are returning. In addition, dissatisfaction is increasing in the Polish community with the shortsighted Communist propaganda which has become evident in all spheres. The Communists would like to have the Polish nation oppose the West by using arguments and threats of German revisionism, but at the same time allow more and more Germans into Poland through the generosity of Pieck, to "hasten the construction of socialism in Poland."

The majority of the villages are almost entirely collectivized. Commerce and light-industry production have been almost entirely socialized in the hands of cooperatives. The state has concentrated its attention and pressure on heavy industry, especially coal. Labor conditions at the Dolny Slask collieries are getting worse as shown by accidents which occur more frequently. The regime needs more workers in the coal industry, and even the army is being recruited for this work. The sight of the worker battalions -- overworked, spiritless, and poorly dressed youth -- is very sad. The living standards in the Western Territories are now considerably lower than in other wojewodstwas. City people have very low rations, since the collectivization of villages cuts off the natural flow of products into the city.

RESETTLEMENT IN WROCLAW AND GLIWICE -- Mannheim, Ostatnie Wiadomosci, 21 Mar 52

The German newspaper Neue Post (No 11) gives the following report on Wroclaw.

Representatives of all people's democracies pass through Wroclaw to observe the great reconstruction effort. It is the favorite city for congresses and meetings of all the nations of the eastern bloc. The city is being systematically Polonized, as follows.

The center of the city will be changed completely according to Slavic and modern, progressive people's democracy plans. The town hall will be completely rebuilt.

By 1960 Wroclaw will have at least a million inhabitants. The first above-normal accomplishment of this plan was the incorporation of ten suburban communities into the city. Central Statistics already lists Wroclaw as the second largest city with its 750,000 inhabitants.

According to a "plan of a 100 languages," people of all nationalities are being settled systematically in designated sections of Wroclaw.

Gypsies live in the city also, and they are by no means rushing to work. They can be counted on the fingers from among the 12,000 workers of the railroad car factory with its normal monthly production of 800 freight, special, and sleeper cars.

Only a few skilled German workmen (of which there are 2,000 in Wroclaw) receive over 400 zlotys monthly, while one kilogram of lard costs 14 zlotys, margarine 10 zlotys, and butter 30 zlotys. Sugar can be obtained on the black market for 6 zlotys a kilogram. If lucky, one can buy a liter of milk in the New Market Place for the black market price of one zloty.

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Today Gliwice again has 120,000 inhabitants, according to the newspaper Wschodni Mors.

Local industry is working at full speed to fulfill the Six-Year Plan. The individual is unmercifully exploited everywhere. The lack of skilled manpower is strongly felt, since the expelled Germans have been replaced by villagers from Wolyn and Podole who are of little value in industry. Therefore, foreign workers are being brought in. A few transports of German workers were even brought in from the eastern zone of Germany in December 1951.

SETTLERS FROM KZESZOW WOJEWODZTWO -- Warsaw, Trybuna Ludu, 31 Mar 52

Over 200 families from the thickly populated powiats of Lancut, Przemyśl, Lubaczow, Jaroslaw have asked the presidiums of the PRN (Powiatowa Rada Narodowa, Powiat People's Council) to settle them in the Recovered Territories or in the powiats of Ustrzyki Dolne, Lesko, Sanok, and Gorlice in Kzeshow Wojewodstwo. A delegation from communities far distant from towns recently arrived in these areas and, having become acquainted on the spot with the existing conditions, reserved about 90 farms.

SETTLERS FROM KRAKOW WOJEWODZTWO -- Krakow, Dziennik Polski, 14 May 52

A total of 240 families (979 persons) have left Krakow Wojewodstwo for the western recovered lands up to 9 May 1952. All took their livestock and property with them. Of this number, 143 families (579 persons) have settled on independent holdings, 77 families on state farms, and 20 in producers' cooperatives. The settlers from Krakow Wojewodstwo took 81 horses and 167 cows with them. The livestock to be transferred is insured for 48 hours previous to the time of departure, during the transfer, and for 14 days after arrival at the destination. The settlers receive reimbursement for all damages during this time from PZUM (Powszechny Zaklad Ubezpieczen Wzajemnych, General Mutual Insurance Institute).

Krakow Wojewodstwo leads in the resettlement program. Organizational and propaganda work is being carried on in all powiats and communities among the peasants who realize the benefits of settling on the western lands and who are eager to look over and pick out the choice sites. Just recently 88 such families registered from the outlying regions of Krakow Wojewodstwo; 37 of them (100 persons) will depart soon for their reserved lands.

FARMERS ENCOURAGED TO SETTLE IN NEW LANDS -- Warsaw, Trybuna Ludu, 19 May 52

Hundreds of landless and small-holding peasants and young married couples from thickly populated communities in the central and southeastern wojewodstwas have already settled on farms, entered into producers' cooperatives, or have started working on state farms.

The powiat and gmina people's councils in Lask Powiat, Lodz Wojewodstwo, are particularly active in informing the landless and small-holding peasant of the conditions of settling on independent farms, in producers' cooperatives, and on state farms. They take advantage of every occasion, such as assemblies and meetings of peasants, etc. Workers in the presidiums of the councils also inform the peasants of resettlement advantages and sometimes take care of various matters for them. Teachers also help the people's councils.

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Many small-holding peasants of Rzeszow Wojewodztwo have registered for resettlement. The people's councils have accepted 410 applications in this wojewodztwo already. So far 83 families have been resettled in the south-eastern powiat of Rzeszow Wojewodztwo, especially in Ustrzylki Powiat.

Most settlers so far have gone to Olsztyn and Szczecin Wojewodztwa. About 150 families have settled in Pasiek, Lidzbark, and Biskupiec powiaty in Olsztyn Wojewodztwo.

GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS PROVIDED FOR FARM WORKERS -- Warsaw, Trybuna Ludu, 27 Jan 52

Newly arrived farm workers from Kielce Wojewodztwo found bright, sunny, well-equipped dwellings on the state farms of Lubiechow in Dolny Slask.

Most of the workers received assignments in field brigades equipped with various agricultural machines. Others work in building-repair brigades, in pigsties, cowsheds, and on vegetable cultivation. All work in this cooperative is based on norms. This results in the attainment of high earnings.

Roman Nowicki, one of the new workers, expressed his amazement and appreciation of the new machines and new methods of work which he had not known before.

Pleasant conditions were created for the new workers. They all received work clothes and special shoes. An additional food store and meat market were set up. The workers also have the advantage of a well-supplied workers mess in Lubiechow. The dental office is open daily. A medical interne visits workers of the cooperative once a week.

Trips to the cinema and theaters are frequently arranged for the workers.

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